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Statement for Management

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Grand Teton National Park

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

November 1985

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Definition

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the Park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the Park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: Jack E. Hark — Superintendent — 9/30/85 — Date

Approved by: [signature] — Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region — 11/21/85 — Date

Acting

I. LOCATION

Grand Teton National Park consists of 310,520.94 acres in Teton County, northwestern Wyoming, and the At-Large Congressional District of Wyoming.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Grand Teton National Park was established to protect the area's spectacular scenic values, as characterized by the geologic features of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, and the native plant and animal life.

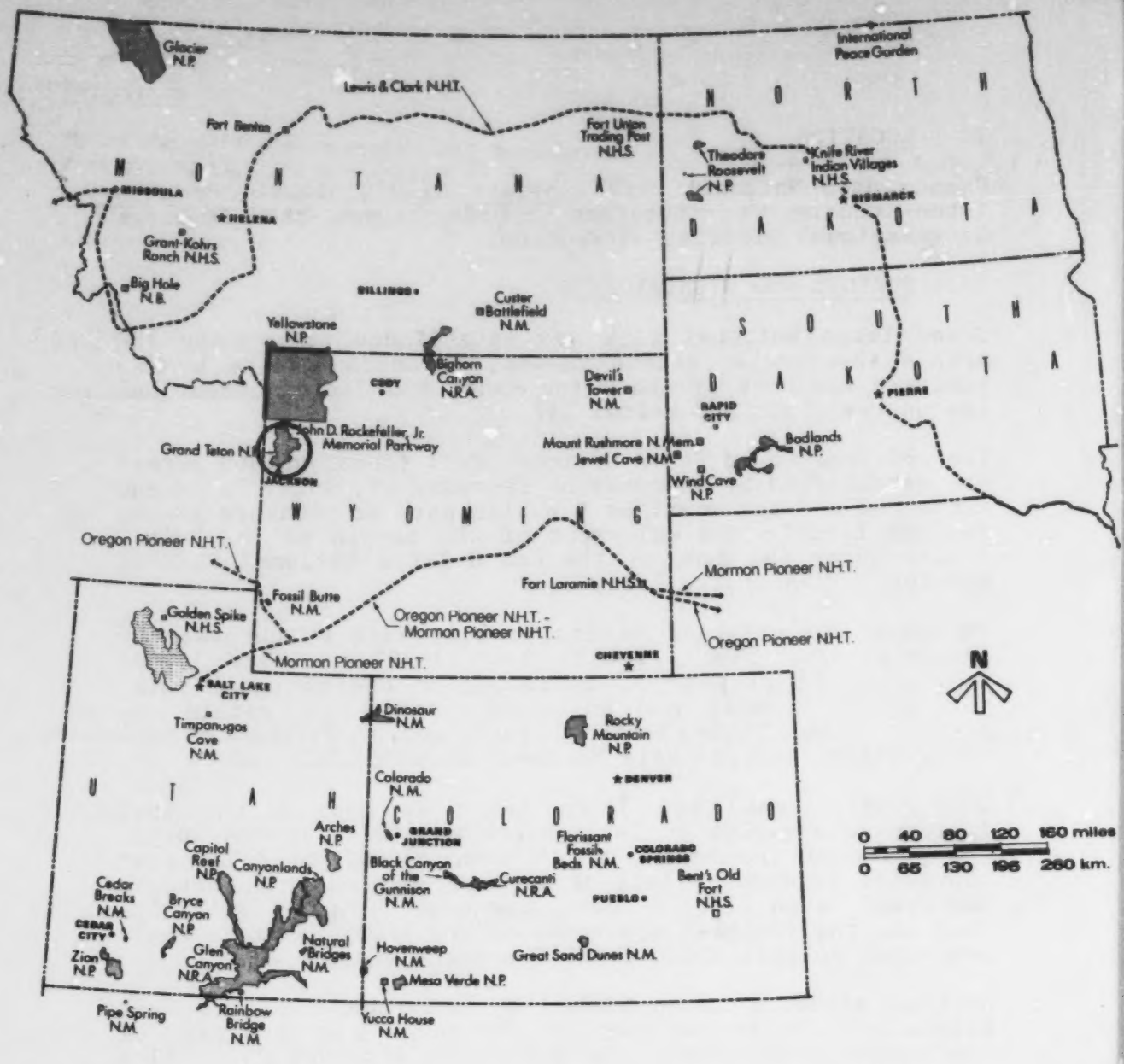
The original Grand Teton National Park (about 96,000 acres) was established by Congress on February 29, 1929, ". . .and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming." (45 Stat., 1314)

The park was enlarged to its present size by Congress on September 14, 1950, (Public Law 81-787, 64 Stat. 849) ". . .for the purpose of including in one national park, for public benefit and enjoyment, the lands within the present Grand Teton National Park and a portion of the lands within Jackson Hole National Monument."

Geologists regard the Teton Range as one of the most impressive examples of fault-block mountains in the world. The peaks of the range, which tower 3,000 to 7,000 feet above the sagebrush flats of Jackson Hole and culminate in the Grand Teton (13,770 feet), dominate the park landscape. They are the youngest mountains of the Rocky Mountain chain and began to rise about 9 million years ago.

Several piedmont lakes rimmed by moraines from the last glaciation lie at the foot of the range and form part of the scenic foreground. The park also includes 25.5 miles of the Snake River. In addition to being an outstanding recreational resource, the Snake River is one of the last remaining natural habitats of the Snake River cutthroat trout.

The flora and fauna are typical of the Central Rocky Mountain region. Forested areas are a mixture of limber pine, lodgepole pine, whitebark pine, Englemann spruce, subalpine fir, and Douglas fir. Scattered patches of aspen are found at lower elevations. Cottonwood, willow, and Colorado blue spruce line the Snake River and its tributaries, and sagebrush dominates the valley floor.



Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

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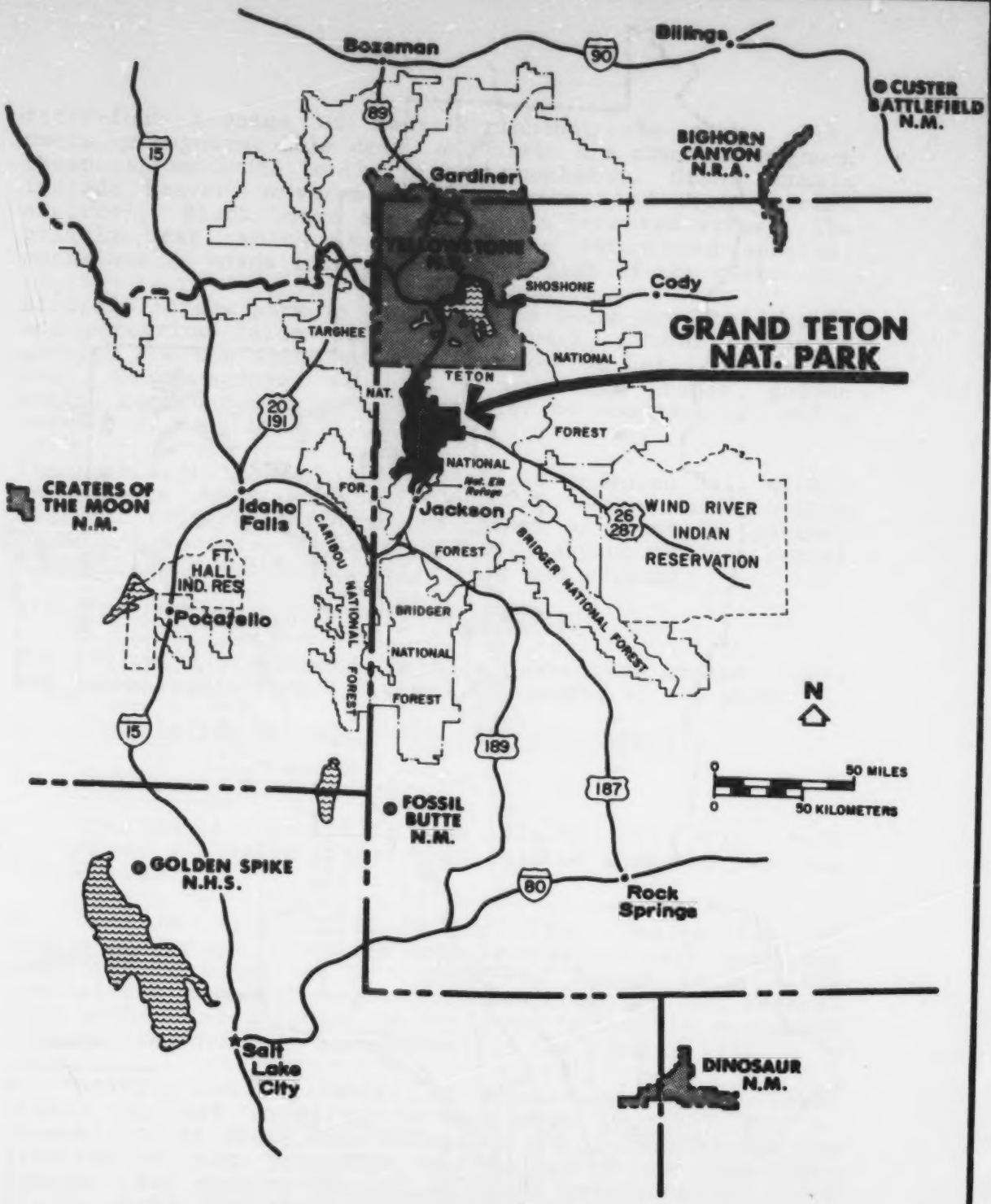

Vicinity Map

Grand Teton National Park – Wyoming

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

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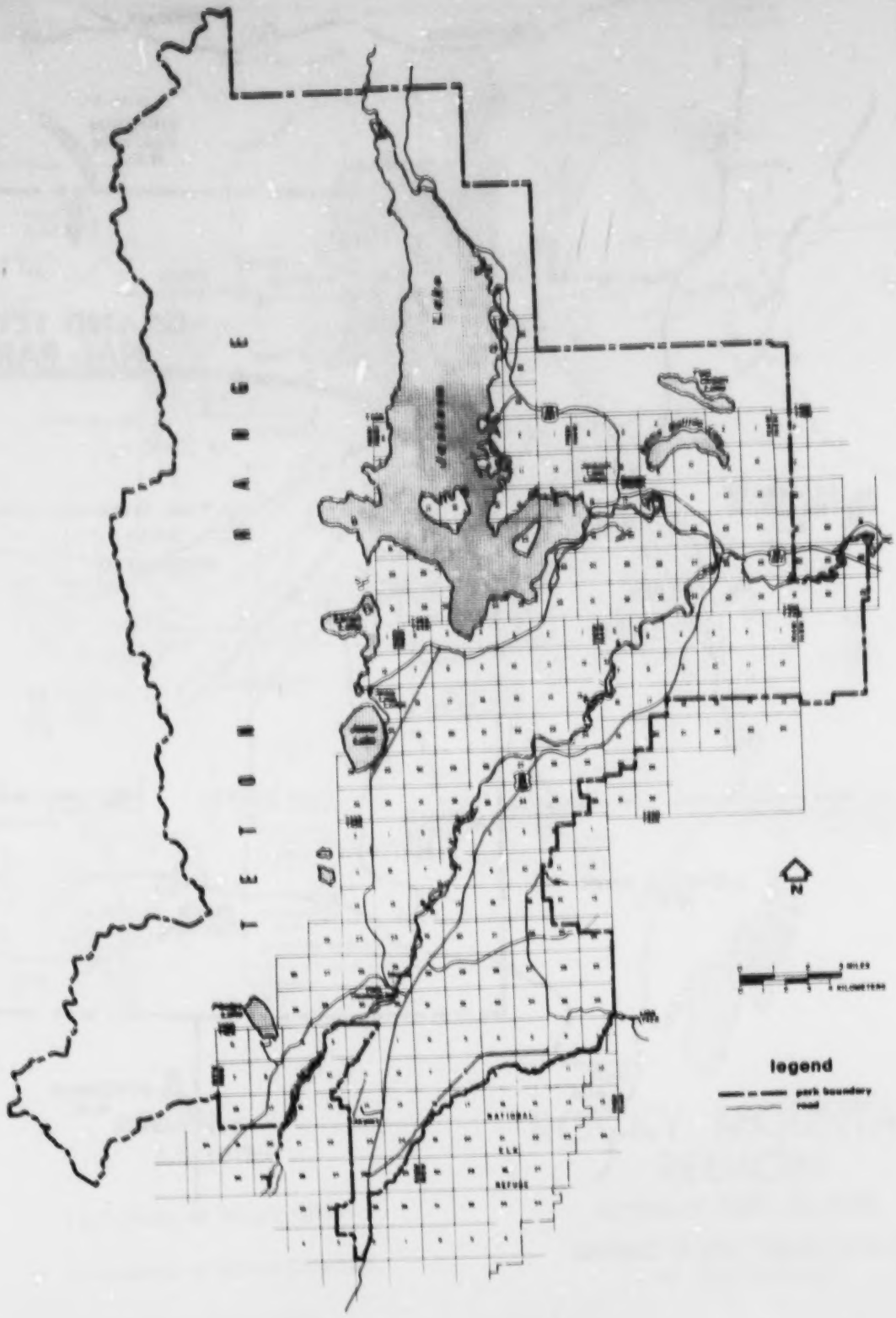


Boundary Map

Grand Teton National Park – Wyoming

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

Fifty-four species of mammals inhabit the park. Elk, moose, pronghorn, mule deer, and bison are common. Bighorn sheep can be found in the higher mountains. Other mammals include beaver, muskrat, coyote, pika, and Uinta ground squirrel. Black bears are common in forested areas. The grizzly bear, which is listed as a threatened species, occasionally roams into the northern part of the park.

Birdlife in the park is varied. The endangered bald eagle and peregrine falcon nest in the park. Other prominent species are the white pelican, great-blue heron, trumpeter swan, Canada goose, sandhill crane, sage grouse, golden eagle, common raven, several species of woodpeckers, and a variety of songbirds.

The park's physiographic and biologic features fall within the Middle Rocky Mountains natural region and include features representative of the themes of mountain systems, works of glaciers, geologic history, alpine tundra, boreal forest, lakes and ponds, and rivers and streams.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following agreements, permits, executive orders, laws, and other commitments influence management of the park.

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Public Law 81-787

a. Section 1 of Public Law 81-787 (64 Stat. 849) guarantees all valid rights that existed when the park was established.

b. Section 4(a) provides for the designation of rights-of-way and livestock driveways across park lands for permittees grazing on both park and forest lands. Six special-use permits provide rights-of-way to non-Federal land within and adjacent to the park, primarily via roads that existed prior to enlargement of the park in 1950.

c. Grazing and residential privileges on Federal lands within the park in effect on September 14, 1950, may be renewed for 25 years from that date and thereafter for the lifetime of the permittee and heirs of the immediate family. The grazing permits of eight permittees on about 27,755 acres are still in effect. A lifetime right to occupy one summer homesite near Jackson Lake is still in effect. The Church of Our Lady of the Tetons is authorized to operate a Catholic church on 0.19 acres of the shore of Jackson Lake until December 31, 1988.

d. The provisions for continuing use of Federal lands do not apply to mining, public accommodations and services, or to any occupancy or use of Federal land for temporary purposes. Section (a), (6), (c)

e. Sixteen tracts of land acquired since September 14, 1950, (totaling 479.29 acres) have reserved use-and-occupancy provisions for specific terms of years and 24 tracts (1,786.01 acres) have life estates.

2. Wilderness Management

To comply with the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 (Public Law 85-577), 115,807 acres of the park were recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1972. An additional 20,850 acres were identified as potential wilderness. Recommended wilderness was increased to 122,604 acres in 1978 and the 20,850 acres of potential wilderness were retained. Congress has not yet acted on this recommendation. In 1984, the park recommended increasing wilderness and potential wilderness to 128,490 and 27,510 acres, respectively.

3. Roadways

a. On August 9, 1955, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct a highway in the park to replace U.S. Highway 89 and, upon completion, to enter into an agreement with the State of Wyoming for conveying the highway to the State in exchange for State and county roads within the park (69 Stat. 555).

b. A Memorandum of Agreement of May 5, 1955, between the National Park Service (hereafter referred to as the Service) and the State of Wyoming stipulates that upon completion of the east-side road (U.S. 89, 191, 287, and 26, also referred to as the Jackson Hole Highway) in the park and subject to the enactment of the necessary enabling legislation, the United States Government agrees to convey all of its right, title, and interest therein to the State of Wyoming. The State of Wyoming agrees to convey to the United States of America and its assigns all right, title, and interest of the State of Wyoming and Teton County to the State and County roads, or portions thereof, within the park as may be mutually agreed upon when the east-side highway is conveyed to the State. The agreement also stipulates that the State shall be authorized to use material from convenient gravel pits on park lands as designated by the Superintendent for maintaining the highway. This road has not been conveyed to the State.

c. By Memorandum of Agreement of January 1, 1970, between the Service and the State of Wyoming, the State of Wyoming granted to the United States the right to administer and maintain all roads and highways belonging to the State and County within the park. The Service agreed to maintain all roads and highways subject to the availability of funds. According to the Memorandum, the Service assumed full administrative control of all roads and highways, but cannot restrict use of or charge toll on the Jackson Hole Highway. Traffic control signs and road striping on the Jackson Hole Highway shall conform to State standards.

4. Fish and Wildlife Management

a. Public Law 81-787 (64 Stat. 849, Section 6) provides for a joint program between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the State of Wyoming ". . .to ensure the permanent conservation of the elk" within the park. This includes the controlled reduction of elk by qualified hunters on Federal land that was added to the park in 1950. Reductions will be made ". . .when it is found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk." The Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission jointly establish the season, open areas, and administer this program.

b. A Memorandum of Understanding of March 31, 1959, between the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and the Service established the Jackson Hole Cooperative Elk Studies Group to coordinate studies of the Jackson Hole elk herd. This group remains active.

c. In a Memorandum of Agreement of July 3, 1973, between the Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, the Service agreed to (1) manage areas administered by the Service in Wyoming to benefit fish and wildlife consistent with Service management policies for national parks, monuments, and recreation areas; (2) consult with the Commission before initiating research or any program or regulation that may affect distribution, numbers, species, or public use of fish and wildlife populations found within or adjacent to Service-administered areas; (3) regulate public uses of wildlife resources in accordance with State laws and regulations (except in Yellowstone National Park) and in a manner compatible with Service management objectives (Service may prohibit or restrict, after consultation with the Commission, such uses as are reasonably necessary to comply with management objectives); and (4) cooperate in joint enforcement of applicable State laws pertaining to hunting, fishing, and boating.

d. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 153 et seq., particularly Section 7), Federal regulations (50 CFR 402) that implement provisions of Section 7, and Service policy require that all projects and programs in the park consider the potential impact on threatened and endangered species.

5. Air Quality

"Grand Teton National Park is designated as a mandatory class I clean air area under the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.). The Federal Land Manager (the Secretary of the Interior) and the Federal official directly responsible for managing the Park (the Superintendent) have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality related values (AQRV's - visibility, plants, animals, and cultural and historic resources) of the Park from adverse impacts of air pollution."

6. Water Resources

a. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must approve any project that might affect the flow or sediment load of streams in the park (33 U.S.C. 125).

b. Executive Order 11990 - "Protection of Wetlands" and Service policies control any development in known or determined wetland habitats.

c. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 300 (f) - (j)) requires all Federal Agencies with jurisdiction over a Federally-owned or Federally-maintained public water system or injection wells to comply with all national primary drinking water regulations.

d. Executive Order 11988 - "Floodplain Management" requires the National Park Service to manage floodplains for protection and enhancement of its natural and ecological productivity and to minimize harm to life and property.

e. By a letter dated February 18, 1964, Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr., advised that the Service will treat boat traffic on the Snake River within the national park as if the stream were navigable. This decision provides for full emphasis on safety requirements for water-borne craft.

f. A Memorandum of Agreement of June 6, 1973, between Grand Teton National Park and the Teton County Conservation District provides for consultation and coordination for

required construction and maintenance of irrigation structures with the park that are appurtenant to valid water rights within and adjacent to the park.

g. There are 72 privately-held (alien) water rights with points of diversion and/or means of conveyance or irrigated land within the boundaries of the park. An additional 281 water rights are owned by the United States within the park (262 adjudicated, 19 unadjudicated). All existing water rights on park lands predate 1950. Rights to divert and use water also convey the right to maintain and repair ditches and diversion structures. Water rights are granted by the State and changes in point of diversion or means of conveyance or lands irrigated must be authorized by that State.

7. Jackson Lake Reservoir Management

a. On June 3, 1948, Congressional consent was given to Idaho and Wyoming to enter into a compact to equitably divide and apportion the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries, but ". . .nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within. . .Grand Teton National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands within the boundaries thereof or in subsequent additions thereto." (62 Stat. 294) In 1950, Congress approved the compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming (64 Stat. 29, 34).

b. Legislation establishing the park in 1950 (64 Stat. 849) and a Memorandum of Understanding of November 29, 1956, between the Service and the Bureau of Reclamation provided for operation of Jackson Lake Reservoir in the park. Congress clearly intended that expansion of the park would not conflict with Bureau of Reclamation operations or the rights of space holders in the reservoir. The Bureau retains complete and exclusive control of the flow and utilization of water in the reservoir including the right to raise and lower the water level at will; however, the Bureau will fully consider maintaining a constant level from June through September. Any permits or licenses issued by the Service for use of lands covered by the Memorandum (within the reclamation withdrawal) or that might affect the operation zone must have Bureau concurrence. The Bureau will consult with the Service before developing anything in the operation zone that might affect recreational facilities or use. Occupancy or use of Federal lands other than in the operation zone for the reservoir must be authorized by the Service, but the Bureau has access rights over all such lands. The Bureau, its contractors, lessees, and water users cannot be held liable for damage to lands covered by this agreement or structures thereon due to operation of the reservoir.

8. Cultural Resources Management

a. In accordance with the intent of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, 10-15-66), amended 1980, and Service polices, a List of Classified Structures was prepared. Structures presently on the National Register and those likely to be nominated to it are cited in the Significance of Park Resources. Procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act must be followed before any undertaking that would affect the integrity of a National Register property. Even proposed developments near the National Register resource must have Section 106 clearance if that undertaking might affect the historic character of the area.

b. To meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and 1980 amendments, the park is completing an inventory of archeological resources that will be listed in the Cultural Sites Inventory. Twenty-four sites have been test excavated. Base maps have been prepared. No sites have been recommended for inclusion in the National Register.

c. A memorandum prepared by the Director of the Service, March 17, 1945, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 22, 1945, established policy for the preservation and interpretation of the "Old West" aspect of sites in the former Jackson Hole National Monument including the fur-trade and exploration periods, homesteading, dude ranching, and cattle ranching. The memorandum calls for the restoration and protection of pioneer structures such as Menor's Ferry and Cunningham Cabin.

9. Research and Monitoring

a. A Memorandum of Agreement of April 21, 1971, between the Service and the University of Wyoming provides for the establishment of a facility for use as an environmental study center in either Yellowstone or Grand Teton National Park. It also provides for the administration of such a center and funding of research in the area of the two parks. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Service agreed to construct center facilities when funds become available, to appoint a resident director, to seek funding to support the programs of the center, and to provide for housekeeping and maintenance of the center. The Service further agreed to provide use of Service-owned material and equipment on a reimbursable basis, to make existing structures available for use by the center when they do not interfere with park operation, and to respect and recognize

long-term study sites. The Service agreed to consult with the Board of Directors of the center in selecting the location of the site for the center.

b. By a special permit issued July 1, 1977, the University of Wyoming/National Park Service Research Station, operated by the University of Wyoming, is authorized to conduct research activities in the park until June 30, 1991. The Research Station is on the AMK Ranch site north of Leek's Marina.

c. Special use permits authorized the U.S. Geological Survey is authorized by special-use permit to operate a stream gauging station on Pacific Creek until December 31, 1989. A special-use permit authorizing operations of a similar station on the Buffalo Fork River expired October 1, 1985, and is in the process of being converted to a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Park Service.

10. Jackson Hole Airport

a. An April 27, 1983, agreement between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Jackson Hole Airport Board authorizes the Airport Board to operate an airport on about 533 acres of park land, for 30 years with options to renew the agreement for two 10-year periods.

b. Under terms of the agreement, the Airport Board was to complete a revised noise control plan by December 1984 based upon Federal Aviation Administration regulations, FAR Part 150 (14 CFR Part 150), which utilizes the latest in noise mitigation technology and procedures. The agreement has since been modified to state that the plan must be in effect no later than 30 days after November 14, 1985. In the interim, the Airport Board's voluntary noise control plan is in effect.

11. Electric and Telephone Lines

Special use permits allow Lower Valley Power and Light, Inc., and Mountain Bell to have motorized access to and on designated rights-of-way for construction and maintenance. Public uses (except vehicular use) of the rights-of-way are permitted.

12. Energy Management

Executive Order 12003 (July 20, 1977) and Secretary of the Interior Order 3007 direct the Service to wisely use energy by applying sound ecological and management principles;

however, natural ecosystems or cultural values are not to be degraded to provide energy for human enterprises.

13. Grand Teton Natural History Association

An agreement between the Service and Grand Teton Natural History Association (June 5, 1978) allows the Association to use facilities in the park. The Service shall provide incidental utility services when required for operations of the building for governmental purposes. The Association is a nonprofit, educational society whose purpose is to assist the historical, scientific, educational, and interpretive activities of the Service. The Service is authorized to cooperate with such societies by Public Law 79-633, August 7, 1946.

14. Other Administrative Requirements

a. Teton Communication, Inc., is authorized to maintain a radio repeater site on the summit of Signal Mountain until May 31, 1986.

b. Teton Science School is authorized to operate an Environmental Education Center through December 2003. The center occupies 40 acres on Ditch Creek near the east park boundary.

c. The Jackson Hole Trap Club is authorized to utilize 40 acres near the Jackson Hole Airport as a shot-fall area until December 31, 1986.

d. Teton County School District Number 3 is authorized to operate a school, playground, and two residences for teachers on 4.4 acres near Moran Junction. The permit expired on May 1, 1984, and is in the process of renewal.

e. A reservation in the deed from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., to the United States, December 16, 1949, grants a perpetual right of access to Two Ocean Lake.

f. The park is under concurrent jurisdiction with the State of Wyoming.

g. The U.S. Postal Service has two special-use permits authorizing the operation of the Moose and Moran Post Offices until April 20, 1986.

h. Teton County School District 1 is authorized to operate the Kelly School until December 31, 1988.

i. The Bureau of Reclamation has a permit authorizing the operation of hydrometeorological stations until September 30, 1987.

B. RESOURCES

a. Natural Resources

Grand Teton National Park is dominated by the peaks of the Teton Range, a classic fault-block range comprised mostly of Precambrian granite, gneiss and schist, but with considerable Paleozoic limestone, shale, sandstone, and some tertiary volcanics in the northern third of the range. Many peaks exceed 10,000 feet and tower 3,000 to 7,000 feet above the down-dropped, relatively flat valley floor immediately east of the Teton Range.

Extensive, repetitive glaciation has been responsible for the present rugged form of the Teton Range. More than a dozen small glaciers and perennial ice fields still occupy deep, protected recesses in the Teton Range. Alpine lakes and tarns are numerous. Deep, glacier-carved canyons cleave the mountains, and several canyons have large morainal lakes at their mouths. These piedmont lakes include Jackson, Leigh, String, Jenny, Taggart, Bradley, and Phelps and lie behind morains formed by glacial deposits along the east flank of the Teton Range. The Snake River flows south through the park while Pilgrim Creek, Pacific Creek, Buffalo Fork, and the Gros Ventre River flow from the mountains east of the park, across Jackson Hole in the park, and into the Snake River.

The park has short, cool summers; long, rigorous winters; and usually pleasant fall weather. Daytime temperatures average between 60 degrees and 80 degrees Fahrenheit from May to October at lower and middle elevations. Minimum temperatures range from the low to mid-40's in summer and to below minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit in winter. The growing season is very short. Final spring frosts are common in June, and autumn frosts frequently occur in early September. Freezing temperatures may occur throughout summer in the higher mountains. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 30 inches at low elevations to perhaps 80 inches at higher elevations. Much of the precipitation occurs as snow. Precipitation and the proportion that falls as snow increases progressively with increasing elevation and probably ranges from 40 inches at 8,000 feet to perhaps 80 inches at the highest elevation. Mean annual snowfall at low elevations is 190 to 196 inches and is heaviest in January. Higher elevations in the Teton Range receive more than 400 inches of snowfall. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year; although, July is driest at low elevations.

Approximately 10 percent of the park is covered by surface water. Much of this is in the piedmont lakes at the base of the Tetons. About 100 alpine lakes are within the Teton Range--mostly above 9,000 feet. All surface and ground water drains into the Snake River.

Broad types of vegetation include sagebrush-grasslands (22 percent of the terrestrial area); lodgepole pine and Douglas fir forests (24 percent); riparian vegetation (8 percent); and subalpine forest, unvegetated rocks, and other substrates (46 percent). Over 200 species of fungi and 921 species of vascular plants occur in the park or nearby Teton County, Wyoming. This includes 85 alien species of vascular plants; such as plants that have migrated directly into the park or county within the last 75 to 100 years, or those plants remaining from previous cultivation around abandoned places.

Fifty-four species of mammals inhabit the park. Two exotic species, the raccoon and mountain goat, occur in the park. Major animal species include elk, moose, mule deer, pronghorn, bison, bighorn sheep, black bear, coyote, snowshoe hare, pika, and porcupine. Other large mammals that are less commonly seen are the pine marten, river otter, beaver, and mountain lion. As of July 20, 1984, American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and whooping crane, all of which occurred or presently occur in the park, are Federally listed as endangered, and the grizzly bear is listed as threatened.

Fish fauna is typical of cold waters and relatively species-poor. The cutthroat trout is the only native trout in the park. Four introduced trout (lake trout, brown trout, brook trout, and rainbow trout) presently inhabit portions of the upper Snake River drainage in the park.

The number of reptile and amphibian species (nine) is extremely limited because of the park's high elevation and cold climate. Common and western garter snakes; rubber boas; western toads; spotted, leopard, and chorus frogs; and tiger salamanders are observed throughout the flatland and foothill regions of the park below 8,000 feet.

Birdlife in the park is varied. Of particular interest are two endangered birds which nest in the park--the bald eagle and peregrine falcon. The native peregrine population has declined; however, a reintroduction program is underway. In recent years, whooping cranes, another endangered species, have been sighted in the park. They roam into the park from Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge where they were reintroduced. A variety of waterfowl, raptors, and other birds inhabit the park. Trumpeter swans, which were

on the endangered species list but due to increased numbers are not presently considered endangered or threatened, also nest in the park.

A more detailed description of the park environment and resources is included in the Natural Resources Management Plan (1985 draft).

2. Natural Resource Management Problems

The Natural Resource Management Plan (1985 draft) identifies the major natural resource management problems in the park. Problem statements including an assessment of alternatives are included for fire management, exotic plants, threatened and endangered plants, hazard trees, elk, black bear, bison, bighorn sheep, deer, pronghorn, moose, trumpeter swan, osprey, grizzly bear, gray wolf, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, mountain goat, raccoon, beaver, animal problems in developed areas, aquatic life, Snake River management, water resources management, air quality management, domestic livestock grazing, wilderness, backcountry, trail management, management and rehabilitation of developed areas, cave management, borrow pit management, noise management, winter recreation, and a resources basic inventory.

Thirteen "critical" problems (such as those that require immediate and continuing attention in order to avoid unacceptable impacts) have been identified. The priorities have been based upon the local and national significance of the resource (such as the endangered bald eagle and threatened grizzly bear); the degree that the park resources could be impacted by activities that are widely distributed throughout the park (such as wilderness, back-country, and trail use; domestic livestock grazing; water resources management); the immediacy of the need (such as rehabilitation of acquired lands); and legal requirements and Service policy directives (such as development of water resources and fire management plans, protection of air quality and visibility).

3. Cultural Resources

Detailed information on the cultural resources in the park can be found in the Cultural Resources Component of the Grand Teton National Park Resources Management Plan. Menor's Ferry, Cunningham Cabin, and Leek's Lodge are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Chapel of Transfiguration, a private inholding, is also listed on the National Register.

Four hundred and twelve structures have been entered on the List of Classified Structures (LCS). For more details, refer to the Cultural Resources Component matrix.

Archeological surveys conducted by the Midwest Archeological Center have located 160 prehistoric sites in the park. The park's archeological survey is 80 percent complete. Archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center completed a survey of recently exposed shoreline on Jackson Lake. This survey will add more sites to the inventory. Consult the Cultural Sites Inventory or the Cultural Resources Component for a list of sites. Site locations are recorded on archeological base maps.

4. Cultural Resource Management Problems

The following problems have been identified in the Cultural Resource Component (1985 draft): (1) inventory and evaluate inholdings, (2) preserve and maintain structures assigned a "B" management category, (3) conduct Executive Order Archeological Surveys, (4) assess alternatives for the Bar BC Ranch, (5) prevent and repair the deterioration of Leek's Lodge, (6) preserve the park's collection, (7) conduct archeological surveys on Jackson Lake, (8) maintain special-use permit buildings, (9) rehabilitate the Jenny Lake store, and (10) complete the Historic American Buildings Survey photo recovery.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

1. Land Uses

As of May 1, 1985, the statutory acreage ceiling for the park was 310,520.94 acres. The Federally-owned area was 306,864.70 acres; the private area was 2,277.24 acres; and 1,379.00 acres were State or county lands.

The private lands are in 133 tracts ranging in size from less than 1 acre to 1,200 acres. The tracts are in various stages of development with primary or secondary residences on some while others are not developed. A number of tracts are used for agricultural purposes (primarily grazing) and for commercial enterprises such as stores, gas stations, restaurants, and so forth.

As stated in the Grand Teton National Park Land Protection Plan, acquisition of any interest in non-Federal land within the park will be deferred as long as the existing use does not intensify or change to an adverse or incompatible use or the landowner does not wish to sell. Incompatible uses of non-Federal lands in the park include

(a) new commercial development; (b) new residential development on previously undeveloped land except Kelly where new residential development is permitted; (c) subdivision or splits in ownership or selling a portion of the land except with approval of the Service; (d) expansion of an existing commercial or residential property without the permission of the Service; (e) conversion of a residential property to commercial use without permission of the Service; (f) construction of additional, separate residences on previously developed property; (g) documented increase in damage to resources, scenery, or a historic area; (h) timbering; (i) mineral, oil, or gas development; or (l) any unauthorized disturbance of the landscape or topography. The Land Protection Plan identifies the short- and long-range protection method and interest to be acquired for all the remaining non-Federal land and provides more detailed information.

2. Trends

Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway comprise the strategic core of vast upland wilderness, which is held almost exclusively within Federal ownership. The parks, five national forests, and two wildlife refuges are referred to as the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. This 26,000-square-mile area is centered in northwestern Wyoming astride the Continental Divide and extends north into Montana and west into Idaho.

Both the Bridger and Teton National Forests border the park on the east and Targhee National Forest on the west are managed for multiple use. A substantial portion of these lands is used for timber harvest and livestock grazing. However, the greater part of these areas is used for watershed protection, outdoor recreation, wildlife management, and wilderness values.

Private land adjacent to the park is still predominantly ranches. Thus, the approaches to the park are graced by a pastoral quality that affords visitors a gradual transition to the more primitive nature of the Teton Range. However, the character of the scene is changing rapidly.

New residents are attracted to the valley by the environment rather than economic opportunity. Consequently, in the search for livelihood, more new entrepreneurs turn to the park seeking business possibilities. Because of the growing number of requests to conduct commercial activities within the park, a review of all current activities and their impact on park

resources is needed. To accomplish this review without adding to the scope and size of the process, the Service placed a moratorium on any new contracts, permits, or commercial-use licenses effective August 15, 1985, until further notice.

Any growth in Teton County puts additional pressure on the park. To provide increasing electrical power, the town of Jackson has requested permission to study the feasibility of installing a small bulb generator at Jackson Lake Dam. Increased ownership of private planes resulted in requests to build individual hangars. Promotional efforts of the Jackson Hole Ski Corporation have generated fly-in ski packages to Teton Village. The airport runway has been widened and reinforced, a taxi way and parking mats added, and an instrument-landing system and special lights added. The terminal building has been enlarged. Regularly scheduled commercial Boeing-737 jet service by Frontier Airlines began June 1, 1981, and Western Airlines added jet service in 1983. The airport is also served by commuter airlines.

The growth of year-round residents has spread onto outlying parcels of private land in the park and the bordering national forests. Ten years ago these places were summer home sites only, but the new residents are accustomed to services that are provided in more populated regions. For example, the demand mounts for the park to provide increased snow plowing. This runs counter to current administrative thrusts to trim operating expenses and reduce energy consumption.

Increased law enforcement activity in Teton County has brought about a close working relationship between county and park law enforcement officials.

These are only a few examples of the impact that population and development growth have on the pastoral quality of the valley. The continued pressure for special uses diminishes park values and strains administrative resources.

Special interest groups that significantly influence the park include the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Jackson Hole Airport Board, Jackson Hole Ski Corporation, Motel Owners Association, Outfitters and Guides Association, Snowmobile Association, Jackson Hole Alliance for Responsible Planning, and climbing organizations. Perpetuation of the scenic and aesthetic qualities of Grand Teton National Park and the surrounding area is actively pursued by several local, State, and national conservation organizations such as the National Park and Conservation

Association, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, and Friends of the Earth. An attempt was made in 1978 by the Wyoming congressional delegation to propose the valley as an area of scenic national interest, but the Jackson Hole Scenic Bill did not get out of congressional committee.

Activities on private land in Jackson Hole visually affect all park visitors. Federal lands neighboring the park can affect an estimated 136,000 back-country users. Significant wilderness areas have been added to the west slope of the Tetons in the Targhee National Forest and also in the Bridger and Teton National Forests. The park administration supported these additions.

Back-country users can easily traverse both park and forest lands on any trip. On the west slope of the Tetons, mounting back-country use has caused startling impacts in the Alaska Basin-Sunset Lake section of the Targhee National Forest. The Forest Service has had to restrict overnight use and ban campfires.

The park and Targhee National Forest have worked to adopt common regulations to ease resource damage to the forest and avoid confusing the users of both lands. Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks have worked with the Bridger and Teton National Forests to adopt common regulations. This has been quite important for regulating pack stock outfitters who journey through the forest and both parks on a single trip.

Timber sales and oil, gas, mineral, and geothermal leasing on adjacent forest lands may require access through the park and have impacts on park roads which were not designed for heavy loads.

The park was a participant in the development of a Teton County Water Quality Management Program. The program was designed to meet the requirements of Section 208 of the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (Public Law 92-500). In Teton County, most waters meet the criteria established by the Act so that the program is aimed toward preserving high quality water and eliminating existing major sources of pollution. The park has not yet officially entered into the water quality management program by signing the memorandum of agreement.

Jackson Hole is a natural basin for holding air pollutants. Visibility and fine particulate monitoring are presently being conducted in the park. Particulate air samples have been traced to sources as far away as Pocatello and the Salt Lake area. To date, these are minor contributors. The greatest pollution occurs in summer when around 25,000

vehicles are in the valley daily and in winter from vehicles, furnaces, and woodstoves. When there is a winter thermal inversion, smog is discernible, especially in the area south of the park. There are no regular polluting sources from industry based in the valley.

Teton County's population is 9,354 (1980 Census) an increase of 93.9 percent from 4,823 in 1970. Jackson, the largest community in the county, has a population of 4,504 and is located 4 miles from the south boundary of the park. The economy of Jackson is dependent upon tourism. Besides catering to the millions of summer tourists by providing motels, stores, restaurants, amusements, and so forth, Jackson also serves two ski resorts--Teton Village and Snow King.

Within the Jackson Hole area, there are lodging accommodations as well as dude ranches and resorts which provide over 2,500 rooms. In addition, there are more than 30 public and private campgrounds having space for over 1,500 tents and 1,000 trailers. There are many restaurants or restaurant-lodging combinations and service stations scattered throughout the area.

Cattle ranching was the mainstay of the area until about 1930 when tourism began to increase. By 1978, over 70 percent of the county's labor income could be traced directly to tourism with the remainder in agriculture, government spending, and construction.

Highway access to the park may be gained via U.S. 26/286 from the east, U.S. 26/89/191 from the south, WY 22 from the west, and U.S. 26/89/287 from the north. Jackson is served by two regularly scheduled bus lines--Jackson-Rock Springs Stages, Inc., and Star Valley-Jackson Stages. These bus lines provide services to Jackson from Rock Springs, Wyoming, and Idaho Falls, Idaho, respectively.

From Jackson, bus service is available to Jackson Lake Lodge in the park. Service from Jackson Lake Lodge to Yellowstone National Park is also available. Rental cars are available in Jackson or at the Jackson Hole Airport. Due to its location and distance from any existing railroads, public transportation is limited to air service or highway transportation.

In addition to Jackson, there are numerous gateway communities to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. Each of the gateway cities or towns is sufficiently close to one or both of the parks

to serve as a major point from which travelers might be expected to base their park experiences. The gateway communities include Alpine, Cody, Dubois, and Pinedale, Wyoming; Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Cooke City, Livingston, and West Yellowstone, Montana.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

A new method to determine park visitation was implemented in 1983. Thus, 1983 cannot be directly compared to previous years. Under the new system, the factor for number of persons per vehicle was reduced from 3.3 to 3.0. Nonrecreational use factors were adjusted, repeat visitor use factors were added, and more accurate traffic counters were installed. All of these changes resulted in more accurate but significantly lower visitation figures for the park. See the following table.

VISITOR USE DATA SUMMARIES FOR 1983 and 1984

ACTIVITY	1983	1984	CHANGE
Total Park Visitors*	2,571,204	2,239,513	-13 percent
Visitors from South	1,619,955	1,673,026	+ 2 percent
Visitors from North	820,827	788,822	- 4 percent
Visitors from East	613,619	608,524	- 1 percent
Concessioner Overnight Facilities*	238,514	238,779	+ 1 percent
Campers** (Concessioner + NPS + Group)	264,645	256,689	- 3 percent
Hiking***	126,031	122,098	- 3 percent
Horseback Riding***	39,543	43,516	+ 8 percent
Boat Permits	4,820	3,884	-19 percent
Snake River Float Trips (Scenic & Fishing)	70,883	74,812	+ 5 percent
Commercial**	10,827	25,962	+58 percent
Private****	111,562	121,188	+ 8 percent
Lake Boating Days***	32,100	38,668	+17 percent
Fisherman Days*** (Bank & Other)	22,537	20,931	- 7 percent
Swimming	10,770	11,925	+10 percent
Jackson Lake Lodge Pool**	27,298	24,297	-11 percent
Other Swimming Areas	6,780	7,760	+13 percent
Back-Country Camper Nights (YTD form 10-157 + Jenny)	4,456	4,397	- 2 percent
Mountain Climbing	1,289	837	-36 percent
Individuals Signing Out for Climbs	17,142	16,463	- 4 percent
Individuals Successfully Completing Climbs	3,622	5,071	+29 percent
Oversnow Vehicle Permits	13,264	11,095	-16 percent
Oversnow Visitor Days***	306	298	- 3 percent
Snowmachines and Snowplanes	1,801	1,800	0
Individual Skiers and Snowshoers	618	372	-40 percent
Concession-Guided Skiers**	140	158	+13 percent
Hunting	14	39	+64 percent
Permits Issued	596	158	N/A
Successful Kills	4	7	+43 percent
Number of Motor Vehicle Accidents	786	530	-33 percent
Number of Boating Accidents	909	575	-37 percent
Number of Personal Injuries	$28,803	$14,814	-49 percent
(NPS + Lodge Co.)			
Number of Fatalities			
Law Enforcement			
Number of Offenses by Warnings			
Number of Persons Legally Processed			
Amount/Fines or Bonds Levied			

*January 1983, Grand Teton National Park began using a new method of calculating Monthly Visitor Statistics
**Number of Persons Accommodated or Serviced
***Estimate Use Figures
****Actual Count Used in 1983

The following data on visitation is from visitor surveys conducted between June 8 and August 21, 1982, by the University of Wyoming. The inner loop refers to traffic entering the park from the Moose and Buffalo Entrance Stations and from the South Gate of Yellowstone National Park.

Point of Origin of Traffic on Highway 26

Teton County, Wyoming	20.1 percent
California	9.3 percent
Other Counties in Wyoming	9.1 percent
Colorado	5.5 percent
Utah	5.4 percent
Idaho	4.5 percent
Other States and Foreign Countries	46.1 percent

Type of Vehicles

	Highway 26	Inner Loop
Passenger Cars	69.0 percent	71.5 percent
Pickup Trucks with Campers	8.7 percent	8.5 percent
Open-Bed Pickups	7.0 percent	4.5 percent
Motor Homes	3.8 percent	5.0 percent

Characteristics of Recreational Traffic Entering Grand Teton National Park at Moose and Buffalo Entrance Stations and from South Gate Yellowstone (Inner Loop)

Day Users	63 percent
Overnight Users	37 percent

Average Length of Stay

Day Users	2.86 hours
Overnight Users	52.20 hours

Point of Origin of Recreational Traffic Entering Grand Teton National Park at Moose and Buffalo Entrance Stations and from South Gate Yellowstone Inner Loop

California	10.3 percent
Teton County, Wyoming	6.7 percent
Other Counties in Wyoming	6.7 percent
Utah	7.0 percent
Colorado	6.6 percent
Idaho	5.0 percent
Texas	4.4 percent
Other States and Foreign Countries	53.3 percent

Daily Volume

The estimated volume of traffic entering the inner loop of the park was 6,156 vehicles per day for June 8 through August 21, 1982. About 89.2 percent of persons visiting Grand Teton National Park also visit Yellowstone National Park.

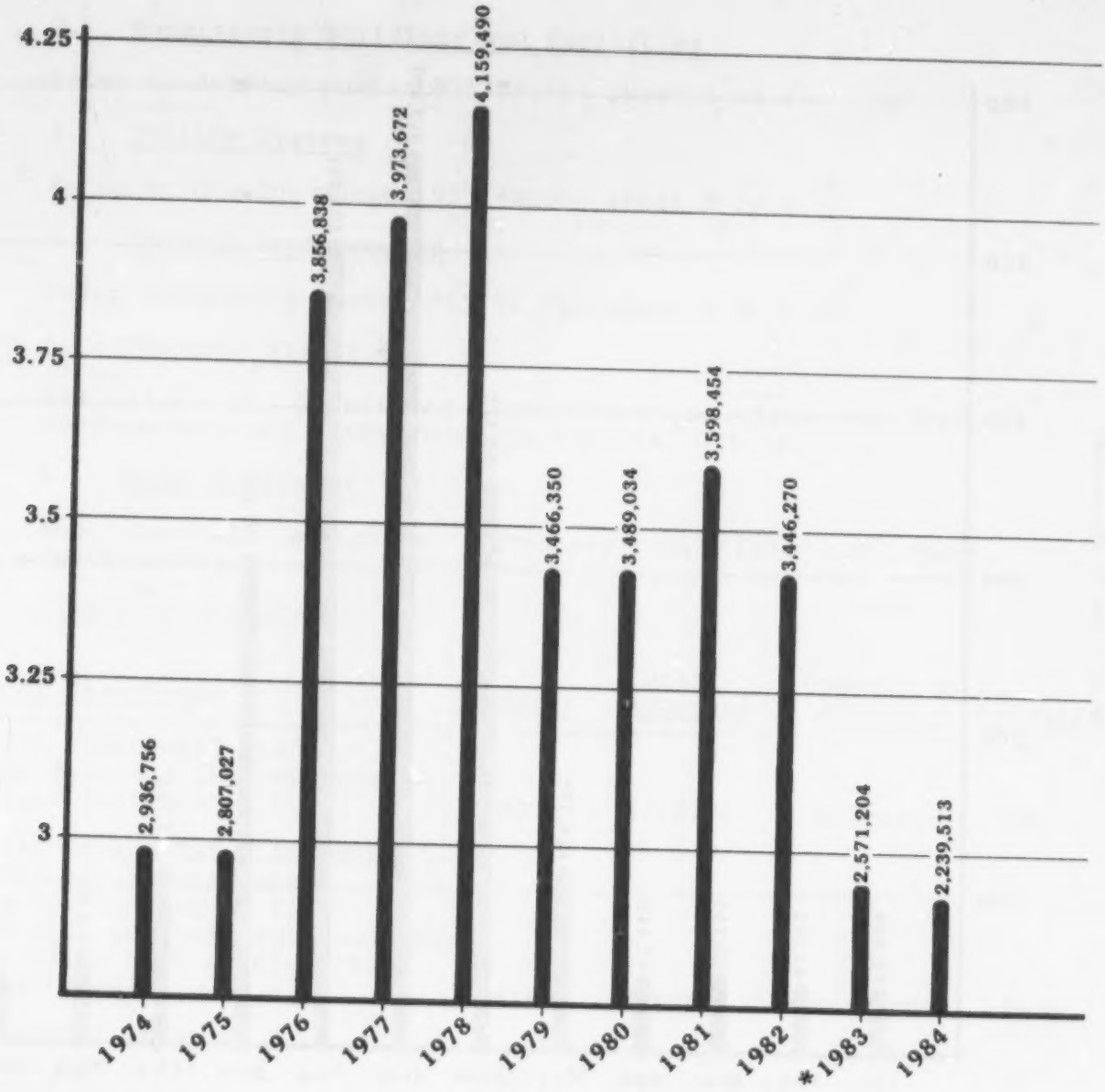
The most obvious challenge to park administrators is visitor management. More visitors seem to be using the park off-season, but the summer season pressure is also increasing. Park users are more active and backpacking, climbing, and ski touring has increased. These increases tax facilities and require more personnel and operating funds. Rest rooms have to be cleaned and waste systems become overloaded, road surfaces must be repaired more often, and water supply becomes critical as pumps strain to keep reservoirs filled. Law enforcement effort increased at least directly in proportion to visitation. In an effort to economize, many visitors are now camping.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Information on park facilities and equipment has been recorded in other park documents. This information is listed below.

1. Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

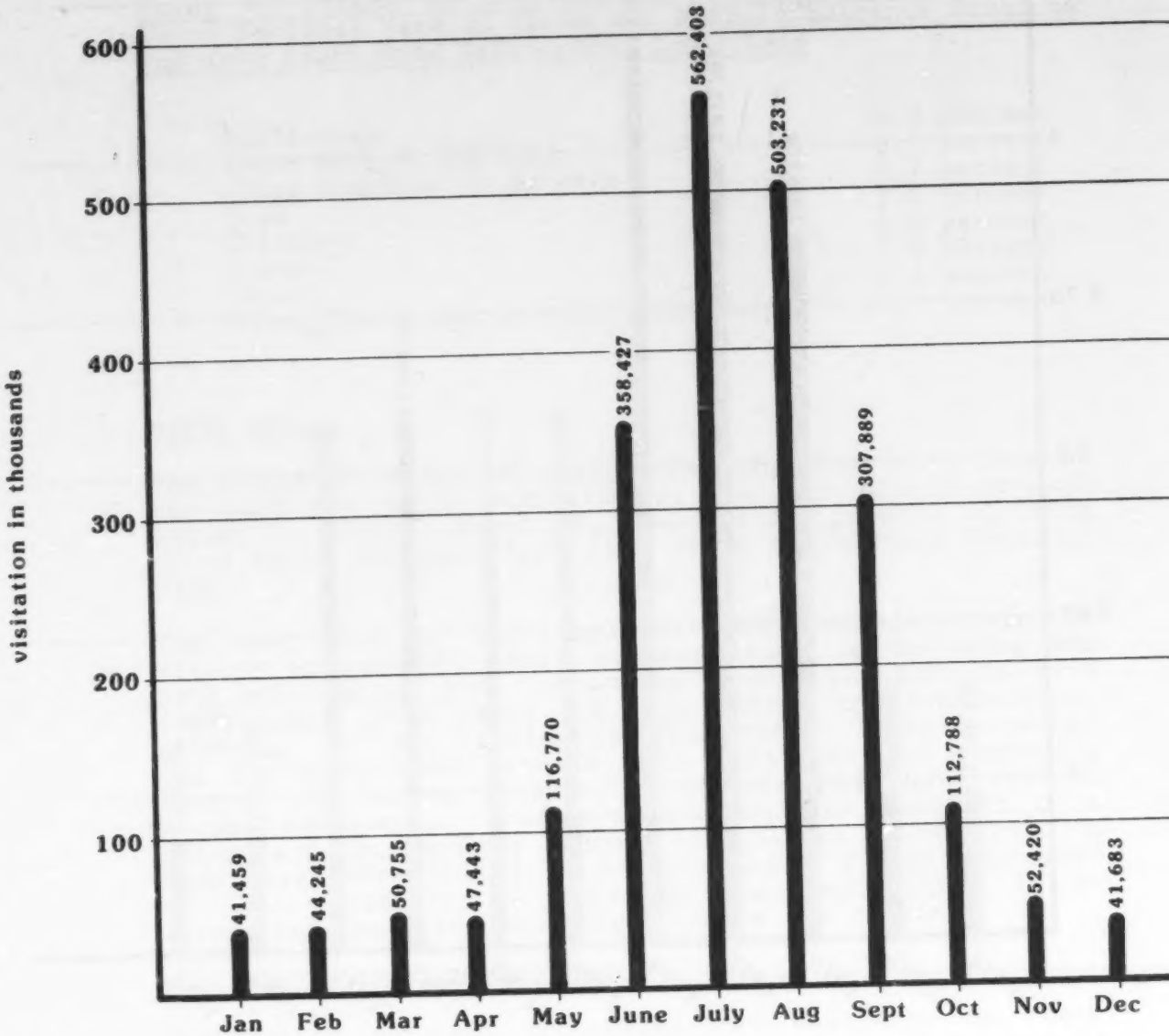
Refer to drawing numbers 136/80,000a sheets 1 through 4, 955/80,044 sheet 44, and the Federal Highway Administration Road Inventory and Needs Study.



* note: New count and factor system started in 1983 , thus figures for 1983 cannot be compared to previous years directly.

Annual Visitation

Grand Teton National Park



Monthly Visitation - 1984

Grand Teton National Park

2. Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities

Refer to drawing number 955/80,004 sheet 1 of 4.

3. Utility Systems

Refer to drawing number 955/80,004 sheet 2 of 4.

4. Grounds Improvements

Refer to drawing number 955/80,004 sheet 3 of 4.

5. Historic Structures

See List of Classified Structures on file at Park Headquarters and Rocky Mountain Regional Office.

6. Major Equipment

See Capital Equipment Inventory on file at Park Headquarters.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Plan/Study	Preparer	Draft Approved	Comment on Adequacy	Repository
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS				
Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement	DSC	3/19/76	Adequate	DSC
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS				
Resources Management Plan (Natural and Cultural Component including List of Classified Structures)	Park	Ongoing	Adequate	Park
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS				
Natural Resources	Park	Review stage		
Cultural Resources	Park	Review stage		
Historic Resource Study	Park	In progress		
Inventory of Archeological Sites	MWAC	Incomplete	Inadequate	MWAC
Historic Structures Report Menor's Ferry	DSC	9/76	Adequate	DSC
Historic Structures Report Leek's Lodge	DSC	1978	Adequate	DSC
Historic Structures Report Maude Noble Cabin	DSC	1970	Adequate	Park
Collection Preservation Guide				

VISITOR SERVICES				
Visitor Use Study	University of Wyoming	9/12/83	Adequate	Park
Interpretive Prospectus	RMRO	8/79	Inadequate	Park
Concessions Management Plan	Park	12/79	Adequate	Park
Economic Study	University of Wyoming (Inst. for Poly. Research)	5/82	Adequate	Universit of Wyomi
Documented Safety Program	Park	3/30/84	Adequate	Park
Floodplain Plan	Park	2/28/84	Under Revision	Park
Regional Transportation Study	DSC	1979	Adequate	DSC
LAND PROTECTION				
Jackson Hole Land Use Study	DSC	1976	Adequate	DSC
Boundary Study	DSC	9/75	Adequate	DSC
Resource Protection Case Study	DSC	6/82	Adequate	DSC
Land Protection Plan	Park	6/04/84	Adequate	Park
DEVELOPMENT				
Jenny Lake Development Concept Plan	DSC	11/11/76	Adequate	DSC
Leek's Lodge Development Concept Plan	DSC	6/14/78	Adequate	DSC
OTHER				
Jackson Hole Airport Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement	DSC		Adequate	
Employee Quarter Study	DSC	5/76	Adequate	DSC
Bicycle Trail Study	DSC	8/78	Adequate	DSC
Assessment of Alternatives for management of Winter Recreation Activities	Park	4/29/80	Adequate	Park
Snake River Boat Use Study (Unpublished)	Park	10/74	Adequate	Park
Road Classification Study	DSC	In progress		
Noise Level Study on Snake River	University of Wyoming	9/75	Adequate	Univer of Wyo

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The 310,516.53 acres within Grand Teton National Park are divided into four management zones: (1) a Natural Zone consisting of a Wilderness Subzone, Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone, and Natural Environment Subzone; (2) a Historic Zone; (3) a Development Zone; and (4) a Special Use Zone consisting of Reservoir Subzone, Private Development Subzone, and Resource Utilization Subzone.

1. Natural Zone (270,314 acres)

a. Wilderness Subzone: The most recent Service legislative proposal for wilderness identified 115,807 acres as recommended wilderness and 20,850 as potential wilderness. By 1984, the park had recommended increasing wilderness to 135,680 acres and decreasing the potential wilderness to 20,320 acres, respectively. Resource preservation is the prime motivating factor in managing the wilderness areas. No permanent shelters or developed campsites will be permitted, and no mechanical vehicles except for emergency services will be allowed.

(1) Protected Natural Area: The area between Webb and Leigh Canyons is the trailless section of the park. It is virtually an untouched area made up of fragile tundra, alpine lakes, and glaciers. In lower elevations, canyons have dense fern cover and tangled spruce forests. This area has been set aside within the wilderness subzone for its untrammeled quality and for a general comparison base to highly used sections of the Teton Range. It also provides undisturbed habitat for bighorn sheep, a species whose status now seems tenuous.

b. Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone: This area is comprised of the spectacular Teton Range and the potholes. The mountain section represents the primary reason for the establishment of the park. The potholes area is outstanding geologically and is a crucial element of the scenic foreground of the valley. The highest priority will be given to protection of these areas.

c. Natural Environmental Subzone: This area is managed with emphasis on protection of the natural environment. It is comprised primarily of the valley lands which are managed to provide a complimentary setting foreground for the Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone.

2. Historic Zone (239 acres)

There are presently seven such zones. Three of these areas are on the National Register of Historic Places--Menor's

Ferry, Leek's Lodge, and the Cunningham Cabin. Other areas being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are AMK Ranch, Brinkerhoff Resort Home, Beaver Creek Log Residence, and the first Administration Building, Mangus Cabin. A List of Classified Structures has been prepared. Other sites may be recommended for nomination in the future.

3. Development Zone (1,700 acres)

This zone includes lands and waters where nonhistoric park development and intensive use, both existing and proposed, do or may substantially alter the natural environment. This zone is managed to provide and maintain development needed for park management (Moose Headquarters, Residential Area, Ranger Station) and by visitors (Visitor Center at Moose, Colter Bay, Jackson Lake Lodge).

4. Special Use Zone (38,313 acres)

a. Reservoir Subzone: Jackson Lake is designated a Reservoir Subzone since the Service does not have exclusive management authority over it.

b. Private Utilization Subzone: All private lands within the park are designated as a Private Utilization Subzone and consist of both developed and undeveloped natural conditions.

c. Resource Utilization Subzone: This subzone consists of the Elk Ranch Grazing Permit Area and the Triangle X Grazing Permit Area.

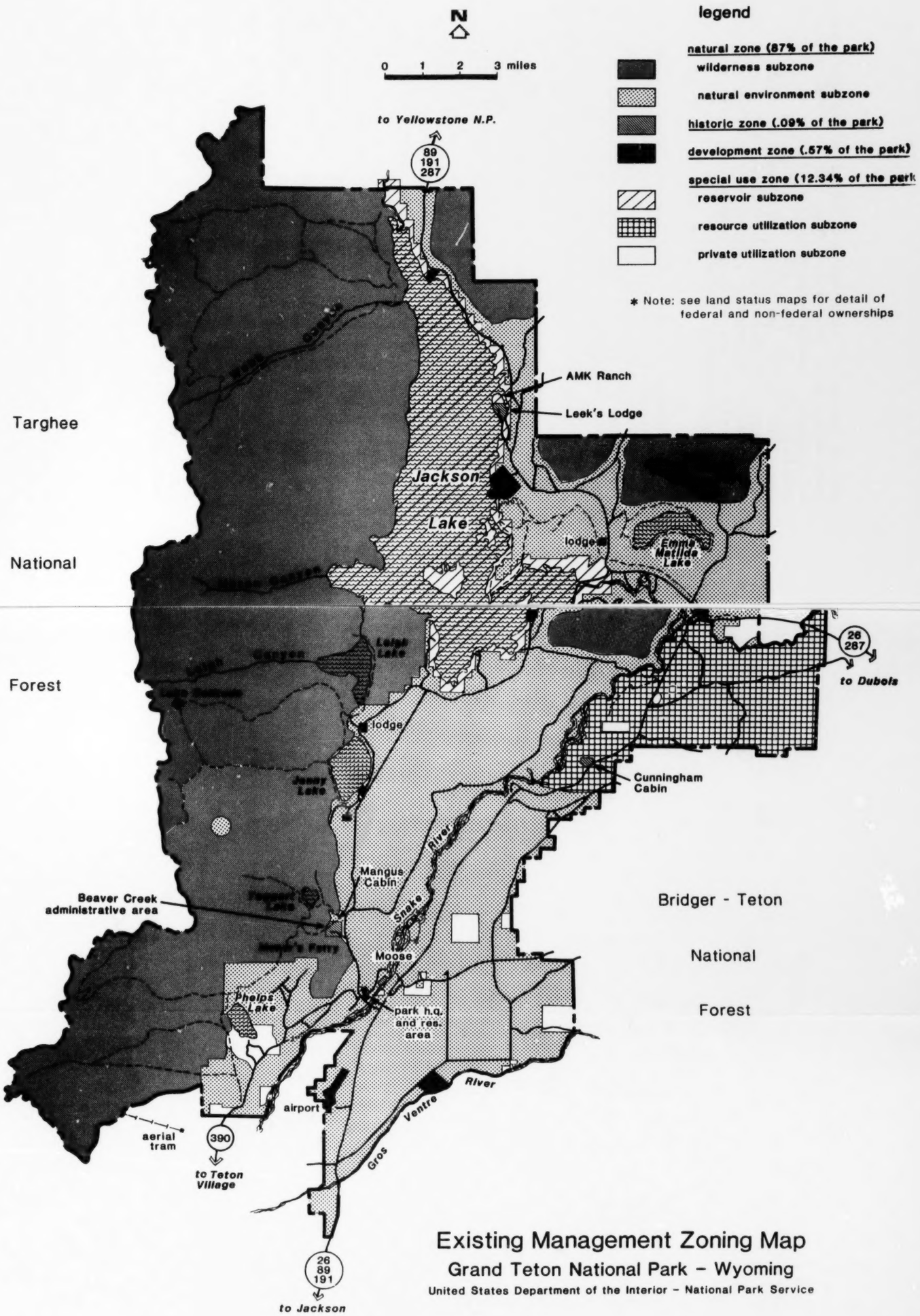
IV. MAJOR ISSUES

A. JENNY LAKE ROAD AND SCENIC LOOP ROAD

Some roads or portions of roads in the park were not designed for year-round use, large motor homes, or buses. Shoulders in some areas are inadequate particularly where there is significant bicycle use. A Road Rehabilitation Study has been completed by the Federal Highway Administration and major road improvements will be done as funds become available. Road standards need to be determined for all roads in the park. The Jenny Lake Road and Scenic Loop Road need to be evaluated for changes in traffic flow patterns and alignment.

B. NOISE

Congress' mandate, Service management policies, management philosophy, and management objectives for the park indicate



Existing Management Zoning Map

Grand Teton National Park – Wyoming

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

136 | 80,057
Sept 85 | RMRO

that noise from man's tools and machines is alien to the natural environment of the park. However, some noise must be tolerated to fulfill the congressional mandate to provide for the enjoyment of the park by the visiting public. Several sources of unnatural noise that may adversely affect the quality of the visitor's experience and possibly wildlife include excessive noise from commercial, private, and administrative use of aircraft in and adjacent to the park and other administrative and management activities in the park.

Under the terms of the Jackson Hole Airport Agreement, the Jackson Hole Airport Board was to complete a revised noise control plan by December 1984 based upon Federal Aviation Administration regulations, FAR Part 150 (14 CFR Part 150), which utilizes the latest in noise mitigation technology and procedures. Until the plan is in effect, the Jackson Hole Airport Board's voluntary noise control plan will be used.

Service administrative policy restricts off-road use of motorized equipment to that required for emergency search and rescue and for necessary construction, maintenance, and resource protection activities which cannot reasonably be accomplished by other means. Service policy also states that in designated wilderness and areas recommended for wilderness, the minimum tool necessary to successfully, safely, and economically accomplish management objectives will be used.

To this point, studies have been inconclusive as to the effect that noise has on wildlife. Until more is learned, wildlife should be sheltered from unnatural noise intrusions. Such intrusions can mask critical communication sounds that govern territorial claims, mating, protection of the young, and alarm signals.

C. SNAKE RIVER MANAGEMENT

The principal river in the park is the Snake which accommodates several popular visitor activities such as rubber raft float trips and fishing. The river enters the north end of Jackson Lake which is controlled by a dam built for irrigation purposes in 1916. The downstream flow is controlled to meet legal irrigation requirements in Idaho. Unnatural fluctuations may adversely affect aquatic ecosystems, especially the natural, large river population of the Snake River cutthroat trout.

The number of scenic float trips on the Snake River has increased greatly since 1964. The most serious problems involving recreational use of the Snake River are that

current limits on commercial float trips would permit a 40- to 50-percent increase above current use. The lack of limits on noncommercial use will permit private floaters to increase significantly. Boat traffic between Pacific Creek and Deadman's Bar has increased disproportionately in recent years. This may interfere with foraging bald eagles and ospreys and reduce their nesting success.

D. BACK-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT

The backcountry of the park is defined as any undeveloped area at least 250 yards from a road. The Service encourages back-country use, but recognizes the need to control and direct this increasingly popular activity to protect park resources and visitor enjoyment of them. Wilderness and back-country management goals and problems involve integrating Service resource preservation mandates and policies with traditional recreation activities. The camping permit system and the fencing at Hidden Falls are two examples.

Overnight camping, climbing, and boating activities are currently controlled by permits. This allows park rangers an opportunity to educate visitors concerning park regulations. The majority of back-country users are day users who do not benefit from ranger contact.

The area most visited by day users is the Hidden Falls/Inspiration Point area. This intense use is due largely to the concession-operated ferry boat across Jenny Lake and horse rides to the area. The trails in the area are maintained to a high standard, and buck and rail fencing has been used to keep day users on the trails. These efforts, along with some revegetation work, have improved the impacts in the area.

Presently, the amount of overnight use in the park's wilderness and backcountry is restricted to the number of people believed to be within the ecological and sociological carrying capacities. Managers are working to develop strategies to limit resource damage.

E. GRIZZLY BEAR RECOVERY

Grizzly bear populations and distributions have been greatly reduced in the Western United States since the early 1900's because of loss of habitat and conflicts with man. One of the last remaining grizzly populations occur in the Greater Yellowstone Area. The Endangered Species Act requires special protection and management in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Although grizzlies occur only occasionally in the northern part of Grand Teton National

Park, the park is strategically situated in almost the center of the area.

Service policies are designed to perpetuate wild, free-ranging grizzly bear populations and to minimize conflicts between humans and grizzly bears by reducing man-generated food sources and by regulating visitor distribution. The Service units will identify various grizzly bear habitat requirements an control visitor use and access to those habitats. Further information can be found in the Guidelines for Management Involving Grizzly Bears in the Greater Yellowstone Area.

F. GREATER YELLOWSTONE COALITION

Grand Teton National Park lies near the heart of a vast 18-million acre area known as the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. One of the primary resource management challenges of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is the preservation of the magnificent resource in light of differing mandates, goals, and policies. The Greater Yellowstone Coalition was formed 2 years ago and was organized to put political pressure on Federal Agencies and Congress to protect the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Among the 30 organizations that are members of the Coalition are several local Audubon Society chapters, the Jackson Hole Alliance, Sierra Club, and a number of national organizations. The Coalition adopted a resolution to seek congressional action recognizing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and requiring its management be given the highest priority.

G. JACKSON LAKE DAM MODIFICATION

The Jackson Lake Dam was completed in 1916 as part of the Minidoka Project of the Bureau of Reclamation. Built at the outlet of the 17,100 acre Jackson Lake, the dam raised the water level by 39 feet to a reservoir holding 847,000 acre feet of stored water at full pool. Studies have shown that the design and construction methods (hydraulic fill) used to construct the dam were inadequate in that the embankment could fail during a moderately severe earthquake. Both the Service and the Bureau of Reclamation have responsibilities over the area. The decision was made to reconstruct the existing dam and to densify the foundation by use of compaction pilings. Two borrow sites were located--one in the park and one on National Forest lands. Much of the material will be obtained from the exposed lakebed. The project is expected to require 4 years to complete.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following management objectives were identified in the master plan.

A. MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

To conduct the affairs of the park in a cost effective fashion that supports national endeavors to respect natural areas, protect all elements of an ecosystem, conserve energy, and in particular to conserve and preserve this national park heritage for future generations.

To cooperate with Wyoming State and local government for perpetuation of a pastoral scene along valley approaches to the park and for maintaining a complimentary "wild land" scene in surrounding high country.

To manage the park in a centralized manner, with park headquarters remaining at Moose, and to relieve the pressures on prime park lands by removing intrusive residential and operational facilities.

To manage the park in two districts with one district center in the vicinity of Moose and one at Colter Bay.

To manage the park on a year-round basis with two use periods (1) the main use period from May 1 through November 30 and (2) a winter use period from December 1 through April 30.

To acquire state-of-the-art tools and systems that provide for efficient administration of property, budgets, and personnel.

To expand concession privileges only when they are deemed to be clearly necessary for properly experiencing the park.

To manage concession contracts as a full partner to the end that the intent of any contract is fulfilled by providing a needed high quality public service.

B. INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR SERVICES

To provide information that will help every visitor take full advantage of enjoyable and beneficial activities and opportunities offered in the park.

To afford each visitor the opportunity of attaining a general understanding of the park through exhibits and audiovisual media at two main visitor centers--one at Colter Bay and one at Moose.

To afford each back-country user an orientation to minimum-impact use through personal service, exhibits, and audiovisual media at a back-country center at Jenny Lake.

To ensure that the content of programs is relevant to a diversity of visitor interest and backgrounds and physical ability.

To work closely with the authorized operator of the Park Environmental Education Center so that the programs offered there are an extension of the parkwide interpretive program and to insure that schools have a reasonable opportunity of using the services of the center.

C. VISITOR PROTECTION AND SAFETY

To provide protection and safety services capable of responding to visitor and employee request for assistance concerning antisocial or criminal behavior, structural fire suppression, emergency medical services, and supervision of visitor recreation facilities.

To carry on an accident deterrent program that includes inspection, investigation, and analysis of accident records leading to appropriate prevention measures.

To provide a strong and sensitive law enforcement program that:

Conducts its law enforcement contacts at the least stringent level that will achieve compliance in the foreseeable future

Is promptly and effectively responsive to calls for assistance involving personal safety and protection

Insures that persons involved in enforcement are properly trained and equipped

Enforces laws and regulations to prevent injury or loss to the park visitor and prevent damage to the resources

Investigates all criminal cases and, if possible, brings the case to prosecution.

To provide natural and cultural resources and park facilities to the extent that physical security is reasonably assured.

To ensure that naturally hazardous situations are detected and steps taken to protect life and property.

To work for a cooperative Federal and local government program that results in a seismic monitoring system that can give advance warning of impending movement on the Teton Fault.

To supervise back-country, mountaineering, and water use.

To provide skilled in-park search and rescue teams.

D. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To manage all park resources under ecosystem concepts that are aimed to perpetuate natural systems rather than individual species or features and to establish ecologically sound thresholds of use above which we will not permit further use because irreversible damage to a resource will result.

To manage all activities and uses in the park to ensure compatibility with the preservation of park resources and the high quality visitor experience.

To manage wildlife under conditions that are natural and unrestrained as possible.

To cooperatively develop a management program that reduces the need for reduction of elk within the park.

To cooperatively manage the Snake River drainage to ensure perpetuation of the native cutthroat trout as a wild population.

To cooperatively agree to maintain Jackson Lake at a level that enhances a lake appearance and balances ecosystem needs with protection of downstream resources.

To manage the Snake River as a natural wilderness environment.

To maintain all Service waters in Class I condition and establish and maintain sufficient test wells and sampling to assure that such waters are not degraded by any polluting discharge or maintenance work in streambeds.

To maintain and/or restore natural visibility characteristics in the park and surrounding area so that visitors can enjoy panoramic views of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole from within and outside the park.

To arrive at a workable plan and supporting regulations that reasonably maintain a natural level of quiet throughout the park.

E. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To preserve, manage, and display sites, buildings, and objects that are significant to and representative of the broad sweep of American history and prehistory; and to provide this and future generations opportunities to enjoy and appreciate these tangible authentic remains and to comprehend their historical significance.

To perform maintenance to minimize deterioration of historic structures pending adequate funding to bring them to standard.

To prepare a park administrative history that synthesizes information now found in a wide number of publications and official files on the controversial evolution of the park.

To halt any development in the area of park headquarters at Moose that might infringe on the adjacent Menor-Noble Historic District.

To take measures that ameliorate the impact of nonhistoric developments at Moose.

To confine dude ranch operations to the area east of the Snake River and along the eastern boundary of the park with the exception that Jenny Lake Lodge will remain so long as it can be feasibly operated as a dude ranch.

F. PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

To have all future facilities located and designed to withstand the probably forces generated from a movement on the Teton Fault (log and wood frame structures devoid of concrete and masonry walls or chimneys are the safest).

To allow no additional quarters or visitor-use buildings to be located in the flood-hazard area of the Snake River between Jackson Lake Dam and Burned Ridge moraine.

To relocate, as soon as practical, the development at Moran Junction so that it is no longer in the flood-hazard area.

To eliminate seasonal quarters--both Service and concessioner--from outlying areas, except where such quarters are absolutely essential for security reasons.

To provide day-use facilities, sanitation, and automobile parking at access points to areas open for winter activities.

To hold concessionaire accommodations to the limit of a pillow count of 2,850. Encouragement will be given to private enterprise and other public agencies to provide additional needed visitor accommodations outside the boundaries of the park.

To maintain campground capacities at the number currently developed or now planned for completion at five locations within the park.

To direct trail development and management toward alleviating conflicts between hikers and horseback riders and minimize resource degradation.

To locate saddle horse stables in areas that are environmentally sound, aesthetically pleasing, and compatible with visitor use services and needs.

To consider adaptive use of existing facilities before construction of new facilities and select an alternative based on net energy savings by comparing total energy costs of materials production, power used onsite for construction or remodeling, and long-term operating efficiency.

To seek useful, cost and energy efficient operating methods or structure retrofitting and, where possible, use these as instructional models for park visitors.

G. LAND ACQUISITION

To proceed with land acquisition on a willing seller/willing buyer basis and to strive for good inholder relationships and continue to inquire if there is an interest to sell.

To permit existing uses of inholdings to continue, providing there is no substantial construction planned or undertaken and that no pollution of surface waters results from present use.

To prevent development of undeveloped private land except in Kelly where residential development is permitted.

H. VISITOR TRANSPORTATION AND FEE COLLECTION

To develop a visitor transportation system in Jenny Lake-String Lakes area that will relieve motor vehicle congestion and limit parking space.

To cooperate in a development of an energy conserving transportation system serving Grand Teton and Yellowstone.

20. Grand Teton National Park

Page

Act of February 26, 1929, establishing the Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming 264

An Act To establish the Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, approved February 26, 1929 (45 Stat. 1314)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of Wyoming particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit:

Grand Teton National Park.

Beginning at the northwest corner of township 44 north, range 115 west, of the sixth principal meridian; thence southerly along the west line of said township to the northeast corner of section 12, township 44 north, range 116 west; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter section 12; thence southerly and westerly, respectively, on quarter-quarter section lines to the southwest corner of said section 12; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter northwest quarter section 13; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter northeast quarter section 13; thence southerly on the east quarter-quarter section lines of sections 13, 24, and 25, to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter section 25; thence westerly and southerly, respectively, on quarter-quarter section lines to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter southwest quarter section 25; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 26; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter section 26; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter southwest quarter section 26; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter southwest quarter section 35; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 35; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 35, all in township 44 north, range 116 west; thence westerly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter section 2, township 43 north, range 116 west; thence southerly on mid-section lines of sections 2, 11, and 14, to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter section 14; thence

Area.

Description.

easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter southeast quarter section 14; thence southerly on east quarter-quarter section lines of sections 14, 23, 26, and 35, all in township 43 north, range 116 west, to the right bank of South Fork Snake River; thence westerly along said bank to its intersection with the north line of township 42 north, range 116 west; thence westerly along said township line to the northwest corner of said township; thence southerly along the west line of said township to its intersection with the main hydrographic divide immediately south of Granite Canyon; thence southwesterly along said divide to its intersection with the main hydrographic divide formed by the crest of the Teton Mountains; thence northerly along said divide, between the headwaters of Moose Creek and Granite Canyon, Fox Creek, and Open Canyon, Dirby Creek and Death Canyon, Teton Creek and Taggart and Glacier Creeks, Leigh Creek and Leigh Canyon, Badger Creek and Moran Canyon, to a point where said divide intersects the main hydrographic divide immediately south and southeast of Webb (Moose) Canyon; thence northeasterly along the last-mentioned divide to its interseciton with the projected east quarter-quarter section line of what will probably be when surveyed section 7, township 46 north, range 115 west; thence southerly along said line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter southeast quarter section 7; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 7; thence southerly on projected mid-section lines of probable sections 7, 18, 19, and 30, to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter section 30; thence westerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter northwest quarter section 30; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter southwest quarter section 30; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter southwest quarter section 30, all of township 46 north, range 115 west; thence southerly on projected west line of said township and the west line of township 45 north, range 115 west, to the southwest corner of section 6, township 45 north, range 115 west; thence westerly on projected north line of what will probably be when surveyed, section 12, township 45 north, range 116 west, to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter northwest quarter section 12; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter northwest quarter section 12; thence westerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter northwest quarter probable section 11; thence southerly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter southwest quarter section 11; thence westerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter southwest quarter section 11; thence southerly on projected west lines of probable sections 11 and 14 to the southwest

corner of said section 14; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter northwest quarter probable section 23; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter northwest quarter section 23; thence easterly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter section 23; then southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter northeast quarter section 23; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter section 23; thence southerly on projected east lines of probable sections 23 and 26 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter southeast quarter section 26; thence eastward to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter southeast quarter section 25, all in township 45 north, range 116 west; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter southwest quarter section 30, township 45 north, range 115 west; thence southerly on mid-section lines of sections 30 and 31, to the south line of section 31, said township; thence easterly to place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming: *Provided*, That no new roads shall be constructed and no hotels or permanent camps shall be established on such lands except under authority of appropriations specifically made therefor by Congress, but nothing herein shall be held to restrict the establishment and construction of trails on said lands. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 406.)

Set apart as Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.

Proviso. Restriction on new roads and hotels.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Act, are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby included in said Grand Teton National Park: *Provided*, That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior any bona fide claimant or entryman claiming or owning land reasonably adjacent to the land in said park shall have the right to graze upon land in said park reasonably adjacent to the lands claimed or owned by him such number of livestock as he has been accustomed to so graze in the past or as may be reasonably necessary to the conduct of his business, and shall also have the right subject to such rules and regulations to secure dead or down timber from park lands for use in the conduct of such business. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 406a.)

National Park Service provisions applicable. Vol. 39, p. 535. See p. 9.

Proviso. Grazing permitted adjacent owners, upon lands of.

Use of dead and down timber.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public

Water Power Act not applicable. Vol. 41, p. 1063.

lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over the land hereby reserved and dedicated as the Grand Teton National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 406b.)

Valid claims, etc., not affected.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 406c.)

Appropriations for Yellowstone Park available for purposes hereof.

SEC. 5. That the appropriations heretofore and hereafter made available for the administration, protection, and maintenance of the Yellowstone National Park shall also be available for these purposes for the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming unless said park is otherwise provided for by Act of Congress.[1] (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 406d.)

[1] Separate appropriations have been made for Grand Teton National Park beginning with the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931 (46 Stat. 279).

Jackson Hole National Monument

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2578—Mar. 15, 1943—57 Stat. 731]

WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson Hole country, including that portion thereof which is located in the Teton National Forest, contains historic landmarks and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by establishing the aforesaid area as a national monument to be known as the Jackson Hole National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the Teton National Forest lands within the aforesaid area are hereby excluded from the said national forest and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands excluded from the said national forest together with all other lands within the following-described area are reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as a national monument, which shall hereafter be known as the Jackson Hole National Monument:

Beginning on the present western boundary line of the Grand Teton National Park at a point where the hydrographic divide between Webb Canyon and Snowshoe Canyon intersects the hydrographic divide of the Teton Mountains (within what will probably be when surveyed section 1, township 45 north, range 117 west, sixth principal meridian); thence northerly and northeasterly along the divide formed by the crest of the Teton Range to the projected position of what will be when surveyed the line between sections 4 and 5, township 47 north, range 116 west; thence south along the section line between sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9, to the point for the corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17; thence east along the line between sections 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, township 47 north, range 116 west, sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, to the point for the corner of sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, township 47 north, range 115 west; thence south along the line between sections 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, to the point for the corner of sections 27, 28, 33, and 34; thence east along the line between sections 27 and 34, 26 and 35, to the point for the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36; thence south along the line between sections 35 and 36, township 47 north, range 115 west, sections 1 and 2, 11 and 12, 13 and 14, 23 and 24, to the section corner common to sections 23, 24, 25, and 26; thence east along the line between sections 24 and 25, township 46 north, range 115 west, sections 19 and 30, 20 and 29, 21 and 28, 22 and 27, 23 and 26, 24 and 25, township 46 north, range 114 west, sections 19 and 30, township 46 north, range 113 west, to the point for the quarter section corner of sections 19 and 30; thence south along the

meridional quarter section line of unsurveyed sections 30 and 31, township 46 north, range 113 west, and surveyed sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30, township 45 north, range 113 west, to the present boundary of the Teton National Forest; thence easterly, southerly, and southwesterly along the Teton National Forest boundary to the corner of sections 25 and 36 on the east boundary of township 44 north, range 115 west; thence west three-fourths mile to the west one-sixteenth section corner of sections 25 and 36; thence south one-half mile to the west center one-sixteenth section corner of section 36; thence east one-fourth mile to the present boundary of the Teton National Forest; thence southerly along the Teton National Forest boundary to the south bank of the Gros Ventre River; thence westerly along the south bank of the Gros Ventre River to the line between sections 10 and 11, township 42 north, range 115 west; thence south to the section corner common to sections 10, 11, 14 and 15; thence west to the section corner common to sections 8, 9, 16, and 17; thence south to the section corner common to sections 20, 21, 28, and 29, thence west one-half mile to the quarter section corner between sections 20 and 29; thence south one-half mile to the center quarter section corner of section 29, township 42 north, range 115 west; thence west to the quarter section corner of sections 25 and 30 on the line between township 42 north, range 115 west, and township 42 north, range 116 west; thence south to the corner of sections 25, 30, 31 and 36; thence west to the corner of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; thence south along the line between sections 35 and 36, township 42 north, range 116 west, sections 1 and 2, township 41 north, range 116 west, to the south and east bank of Flat Creek; thence southerly and westerly along the south and east bank of Flat Creek to the line between sections 27 and 28, township 41 north, range 116 west; thence along the section line between sections 27 and 28 to the quarter section corner between sections 27 and 28; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile to the east sixteenth section corner between sections 21 and 28; thence north three-fourths mile; thence east one-fourth mile to the north sixteenth section corner between sections 21 and 22; thence north on the line between sections 21 and 22, 15 and 16 to the section corner common to sections 9, 10, 15 and 16; thence east between sections 10 and 15 to the quarter section corner between sections 10 and 15; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile to the north sixteenth section corner between sections 10 and 11; thence north on the line between sections 10 and 11, 2 and 3, to the corner common to sections 34 and 35, township 42 north, range 116 west, and sections 2 and 3, township 41 north, range 116 west; thence west along the township line between townships 41 and 42 north to the quarter section corner between section 3, township 41 north, range 116 west, and section 34, township 42 north, range 116 west; thence northerly on the meridional quarter section line of section 34 to the north bank of the Gros Ventre River; thence northeasterly along the north bank of the Gros Ventre River to the line between sections 34 and 35; thence north on the line between sections 34 and 35, 26 and 27, 22 and 23, 14 and 15, to the quarter section corner between said sections 14 and 15; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile to the quarter section corner between sections 10 and 15; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile to the south sixteenth section corner between sections 10 and 11; thence northerly on the line between said sections 10 and 11 to the north sixteenth section corner between said sections 10

and 11; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile to the west sixteenth section corner of sections 2 and 11; thence in a straight line to the northwest corner of Section 1, township 42 north, range 116 west; thence west on the line between townships 42 and 43 north to the present boundary of the Grand Teton National Park; thence northerly along the east boundary and southwesterly along the north boundary of the Grand Teton National Park to the place of beginning; also a tract embracing the following lands: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, and those parts of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 16 and 17, township 42 north, range 116 west, sixth principal meridian, lying west of the center line of the main channel of Snake River.

The reservation made by this proclamation supersedes as to any of the above-described lands affected thereby, the withdrawals made for classification and other purposes by Executive Orders No. 3394[1] of January 28, 1921; No. 4685[2] of July 7, 1927; No. 4857[3] of April 16, 1928; No. 5040[4] of February 4, 1929; No. 5436[5] of September 2, 1930; No. 5480[6] of November 13, 1930; and No. 7680[7] of July 30, 1937.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, except that the administration of the monument shall be subject to the reclamation withdrawal[8] heretofore made under the authority of the act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independ-
[SEAL] ence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

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[1] Executive Order 3394 (same as Executive Order 2903) relates to withdrawal of land pending classification and legislation to extend the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park.
[2] Executive Order 4685 relates to withdrawal in aid of legislation, for inclusion of land in Federal Elk Refuge.
[3] Executive Order 4857 amended Executive Order 4685.
[4] Executive Order 5040 relates to withdrawal of additional land for elk refuge purposes, and supplements Executive Order 4685 and Executive Order 4857.
[5] Executive Order 5436 relates to withdrawal for classification and in aid of legislation, for inclusion within Federal Elk Refuge.
[6] Executive Order 5480 relates to withdrawal for classification and in aid of legislation, for elk refuge and highway purposes.
[7] Executive Order 7680 enlarged the elk refuge and superseded withdrawals of certain lands by Executive Order 4685 and Executive Order 4857.
[8] Departmental orders of July 10, 1903, June 23, 1904, August 15, 1906, November 16, 1907, and September 12, 1913 withdrew certain lands for reclamation purposes. These withdrawals have been reduced by orders of October 14 and November 28, 1908, March 3 and December 23, 1911, September 10, 1912, October 24 and November 19, 1913, June 18, 1914, February 6, 1915, August 7, 1917, November 30, 1923, July 22, 1926, May 9, 1927, and December 11, 1930. Monument lands remaining in first form reclamation withdrawals are described in General Land Office memorandum (1705716 "LC") of October 21, 1943, for the Director, National Park Service.

7. Grand Teton National Park[1]

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Snake River waters division, excluding park from provisions of act	Act of June 3, 1948	119
Excerpt from act approving Snake River Compact, excluding the waters of the park from provisions of the Compact	Act of March 21, 1950	120
Establishment of a new Grand Teton National Park	Act of September 14, 1950	120
Construction authorized within the park of an alternate route to U.S. Highway 89 for conveyance to the State of Wyoming in exchange for State and county roads in the park area	Act of August 9, 1955	125

An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other, approved June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 294)

Snake River. Consent of Congress to interstate compact.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for an equitable division and apportionment among the said States of the waters of the Snake River and all of its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other, upon condition that one suitable person, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact entered into: *Provided*, That any such compact shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been ratified by the legislature of each of said States and approved by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within the Yellowstone National Park or Grand Teton National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands within the boundaries thereof or in subsequent additions thereto.

Ratification and approval.

Nonapplicability.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the salary and expenses of the representative of the United States appointed hereunder: *Provided*, That such representative, if otherwise employed by the United States, while so employed shall not receive additional salary in the appointment hereunder.

[1] See also General Legislation, p. 16.

Excerpt from "An Act Granting the consent and approval of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Idaho and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Snake River," approved March 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 29, 34)

Snake River compact. Consent and approval of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate compact relating to the waters of the Snake River, signed (after negotiations in which a representative of the United States duly appointed by the President participated) by the Commissioners for the States of Idaho and Wyoming on October 10, 1949, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thereafter ratified by the legislatures of each of the States aforesaid as provided for by Public Law 580, Eighteth Congress, approved June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 294), which compact reads as follows:

* * * * * * *

ARTICLE XIV

A. Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

* * * * * * *

3. To apply to any waters within the Yellowstone National Park or Grand Teton National Park.

An Act To establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, approved September 14, 1950 (64 Stat. 849)

Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of including in one national park, for public benefit and enjoyment, the lands within the present Grand Teton National Park and a portion of the lands within the Jackson Hole National Monument, there is hereby established a new "Grand Teton National Park". The park shall comprise, subject to valid existing rights, all of the present Grand Teton National Park and all lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument that are not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, and an order setting forth the boundaries of the park shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register. The national park so established shall, so far as consistent with the provisions of this Act, be administered in accordance with the general statutes governing national parks, and shall supersede the present Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole National Monument. The Act of February 26, 1929 (45 Stat. 1314), and any other provisions of law heretofore specifically applicable to such present park or monument, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no further extension or establishment of national parks or monuments in Wyoming may be under-

16 U.S.C. §§ 406–406d. Restriction.

taken except by express authorization of the Congress. (16 U.S.C. §§ 406d–1 and note, 431a, 451a.)

National Elk Refuge. Lands from Jackson Hole National Monument.

SEC. 2. The following-described lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument are hereby made a part of the National Elk Refuge and shall be administered hereafter in accordance with the laws applicable to said refuge:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 42 north, range 116 west: Those portions of sections 24, 25, 26, and 35 lying east of the east right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 187, and lying south and east of the north and west bank of the Gros Ventre River.

Township 42 north, range 115 west: Those portions of sections 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, and 19 lying south and east of the north and west bank of the Gros Ventre River; section 20; section 29, northwest quarter; section 30, north half.

Township 41 north, range 116 west: Entire portion now in Jackson Hole National Monument except that portion in section 2 lying west of the east right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 187.

Containing in all six thousand three hundred and seventy-six acres, more or less. (16 U.S.C. § 673b.)

Teton National Forest. Lands from Jackson Hole National Monument.

SEC. 3. The following-described lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument are hereby made a part of the Teton National Forest and shall be administered hereafter in accordance with the laws applicable to said forest:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 45 north, range 113 west: Section 21, lot 5; section 22, lots 2 and 6; section 23, lot 3; section 26, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, southwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 27, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, southeast quarter northeast quarter and south half; section 28, lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter; section 29 lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, and north half southwest quarter; section 30, lot 7, south half northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter and southeast quarter southeast quarter; section 31, lots 1 and 2; section 32, lots 2 and 5; section 33, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 34, north half and north half south half; section 35, north half, containing in all two thousand eight hundred six and thirty-four one-hundredths acres, more or less. (16 U.S.C. § 482m.)

Grand Teton National Park.

SEC. 4. With respect to those lands that are included by this Act within the Grand Teton National Park—

Rights-of-way, etc.

(a) the Secretary of the Interior shall designate and open rights-of-way, including stock driveways,

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over and across Federal lands within the exterior boundary of the park for the movement of persons and property to or from State and private lands within the exterior boundary of the park and to or from national forest, State, and private lands adjacent to the park. The location and use of such rights-of-way shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

Existing leases, etc.

(b) all leases, permits, and licenses issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States with respect to the Federal lands within the exterior boundary of the park which are in effect on the date of approval of this Act shall continue in effect, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof;

(c) where any Federal lands included within the park by this Act were legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for residence or grazing purposes, or for other purposes not inconsistent with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), pursuant to a lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the person so occupying or utilizing such lands and the heirs, successors, or assigns of such person, shall, upon the termination of such lease, permit, or license, be entitled to have the privileges so possessed or enjoyed by him renewed from time to time, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, for a period of twenty-five years from the date of approval of this Act, and thereafter during the lifetime of such person and the lifetime of his heirs, successors, or assigns but only if they were members of his immediate family on such date, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That grazing privileges appurtenant to privately owned lands located within the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act shall not be withdrawn until title to lands to which such privileges are appurtenant shall have vested in the United States, except for failure to comply with the regulations applicable thereto after reasonable notice of default: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall apply to any lease, permit, or license for mining purposes or for public accommodations and services or to any occupancy or utilization of lands for purely temporary purposes. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any Federal lands. (16 U.S.C. § 406d–2.)

5 U.S.C. § 485; 16 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2–4, 22, 43.

Grazing privileges.

Mining leases, etc.

Compensation for tax losses.

SEC. 5. (a) In order to provide compensation for tax losses sustained as a result of any acquisition by the United States, subsequent to March 15, 1943, of privately owned lands, together with any improvements thereon, located within the exterior boundary of the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act, payments shall be made to the State of Wyoming for distribution to the county in which such lands are located in accordance with the following schedule of payments: For the fiscal year in which the land has been or may be acquired and nine years thereafter there shall be paid an amount equal to the full amount of annual taxes last assessed and levied on the land, together with any improvements thereon, by public taxing units in such county, less any amount, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, which may have been paid on account of taxes for any period falling within such fiscal year. For each succeeding fiscal year, until twenty years elapse, there shall be paid on account of such land an amount equal to the full amount of taxes referred to in the preceding sentence, less 5 per centum of such full amount for each fiscal year, including the year for which the payment is to be made: *Provided*, That the amount payable under the foregoing schedule for any fiscal year preceding the first full fiscal year following the approval of this Act shall not become payable until the end of such first full fiscal year.

Schedule of payments.

(b) As soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year, the amount then due for such fiscal year shall be computed and certified by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That such amount shall not exceed 25 per centum of the fees collected during such fiscal year from visitors to the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act and the Yellowstone National Park. Payments made to the State of Wyoming under this section shall be distributed to the county where the lands acquired from private landowners are located and in such manner as the State of Wyoming may prescribe. (16 U.S.C. § 406d–3.)

Program for conservation of elk.

SEC. 6. (a) The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall devise, from technical information and other pertinent data assembled or produced by necessary field studies or investigations conducted jointly by the technical and administrative personnel of the agencies involved, and recommend to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming for their joint approval, a program to insure the permanent conservation of the elk within the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act. Such program shall include the controlled reduction of elk in such park, by hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as rangers by the Secretary of the Interior,

when it is found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk.

Yearly plan.

(b) At least once a year between February 1 and April 1, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Governor of Wyoming, for their joint approval, their joint recommendations for the management, protection, and control of the elk for that year. The yearly plan recommended by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall become effective when approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming, and thereupon the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the Secretary of the Interior shall issue separately, but simultaneously such appropriate orders and regulations as are necessary to carry out those portions of the approved plan that fall within their respective jurisdictions. Such orders and regulations, to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, shall include provision for controlled and managed reduction by qualified and experienced hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, if and when a reduction in the number of elk by this method within the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act is required as a part of the approved plan for the year, provided that one elk only may be killed by each such licensed and deputized ranger. Such orders and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior for controlled reduction shall apply only to the lands within the park which lie east of the Snake River and those lands west of Jackson Lake and the Snake River which lie north of the present north boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, but shall not be applicable to lands within the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park. After the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall have recommended to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming in any specified year a plan, which has received the joint approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming, calling for the controlled and managed reduction by the method prescribed herein of the number of elk within the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act, and after the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission shall have transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list of persons who have elk hunting licenses issued by the State of Wyoming and who are qualified and experienced hunters, on or before July 1 of that year the Secretary of the Interior, without charge, shall cause to be issued orders deputizing the persons whose names appear on such list, in the number specified by the plan, as rangers for the purpose of entering the park and assisting in the controlled reduc-

Orders and regulations.

Provision for controlled reduction.

Deputized rangers.

tion plan. Each such qualified hunter deputized as a ranger, participating in the controlled reduction plan shall be permitted to remove from the park the carcass of the elk he has killed as a part of the plan. (16 U.S.C. § 673c.)

Acceptance of donated lands.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the donation of the following-described lands, which lands, upon acceptance by the United States, shall become a part of the national park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 41 north, range 116 west: Section 3, lots 1 and 2.

Containing seventy-eight and ninety-three one-hundredths acres, more or less. (16 U.S.C. § 406d–4.)

Revocation of temporary withdrawals.

SEC. 8. All temporary withdrawals of public lands made by Executive order in aid of legislation pertaining to parks, monuments, or recreational areas, adjacent to the Grand Teton National Park as established by this Act are hereby revoked. (16 U.S.C. § 406d–1 note.)

Use of lands for reclamation purposes, etc. 43 U.S.C. § 372 *et seq.*; Sup. III. § 373a *et seq.*

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall affect the use for reclamation purposes, in accordance with the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, of the lands within the exterior boundary of the park as prescribed by this Act which have been withdrawn or acquired for reclamation purposes, or the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of the reservoir and other reclamation facilities located on such withdrawn or acquired lands. All provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency. The remaining unexpended balance of any funds appropriated for the present Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole National Monument shall be available for expenditure in connection with the administration of the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act. (16 U.S.C. §§ 406d–5, 406d–1 note.)

Availability of funds.

An Act To authorize the construction within Grand Teton National Park of an alternate route to U.S. Highway 89, also numbered U.S. 187 and U.S. 26, and the conveyance thereof to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, approved August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555)

Grand Teton National Park. Highway.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the Grand Teton National Park and to make possible an appropriate relocation and use of highways through the park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct within the park, upon a location to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the Governor of Wyoming, a highway which shall replace the present

U.S. Highway 89, also numbered U.S. 187 and U.S. 26. Upon completion of the said highway, the Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement with the State of Wyoming, upon such terms and conditions as he deems in the interest of the United States, for the conveyance of the highway to the State in exchange for State and county roads in the park area. (16 U.S.C. § 406d–1 note.)

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